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Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, October 11.

PATRIOTIC DONATIONS.

THE Monks of the Abbey of St. Genevive, at Paris, ſent to the mint the magnificent ſilver branch that uſed to hang in their church—this branch weighed 824 marcs, four ounces.

The militia of Verſailles made an offering of 82,000 livres.

Monſ. de Nicolai, one of the judges of the Exchequer, gave up a penſion of 10,000 livres a year, and accompanied this generous act with a preſent of 25,000 livres in money.

Extract of a letter from Havre-de-Grace, Oct. 4.

"Among other means of throwing ſilver into the hands of government, we are called upon by the city magiſtrates to offer our ſilver buckles;—crouds are from morning to night at the town houſe, making a Patriotic exchange of ſilver buckles for ſtrings or metal buckles The governour has ſent to Paris his plate. Mr. Rial, of the houſe of Guerard, Rial and Co. has done the ſame to the amount of 15,000l. accompanied by remittances of 10,000l. as a free gift. Le Corps de Negoiants in Havre, have come to a reſolution of immediately paying the 25 per cent. of their income taxed by the Aſſembly, inſtead of waiting the 18 months allowed.

"Our town is ſhewing a noble example which undoubtedly will be followed and go a great way to relieve the diſtreſſes of government"

LADY OF EASY VIRTUE.

A perſon of this diſcription ſent to the National Aſſembly a preſent of 1200 livres, and with it the following lines:

"My Lords,

"I have a heart formed for love. By loving, I have been able to lay up ſomething. A part of it I depoſit in your hands as a homage to my country. May my example be followed by all women of my deſcription in every rank of life."

LONDON, October 20.

A RIDER from Wolverhampton went by appointment to a hard ware ſhop in Norwich, with an expectation of doing ſome buſineſs; and for the purpoſe, took his pattern cards of buckles and toys with him; but unfortunately for this man of the Spur, he appeared with *ſtrings in his ſhoes*, which the tradeſman no ſooner eſpied, than he took him by the collar, and turned him out of his ſhop; declaring that he would never deal with a buckle maker, who was ſuch a puppy as to wear *ſhoe-ſtrings*.

The King has not been out of doors ſince his removal to Paris. He has not even amuſed himſelf in his favourite exerciſe of walking, though the gardens of the Thuilleries hold out ſuch a charming invitation.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated October 16.

"The inhabitants of this city, who happen to think that the mob are not infallable, ſcarcely dare open their lips in public about public affairs.—Such is the ſituation of affairs at preſent, that a bold calumny, boldly propagated, would be ſufficient to make the mob proceed to extremities of the moſt alarming nature, before they would take time to conſider whether or not there was the ſmalleſt foundation for ſuch violence. If one of the rabble ſhould happen to point to a man, and cry out "Ariſtocrate!" The death of the wretched man would probably be the conſequence.

"This is not a miſrepreſentation or an exaggeration; with my own eyes I ſaw an inſtance that fully warrants the aſſertion. A clergyman of the name of Le Roi had the misfortune to fall under the diſpleaſure of the mob, who reſolved to diſpatch him without any form of trial, and by their own ſovereign authority. The poor man ſeeing ſome people advance towards him with fury in their looks, and crying, "Ariſtocrate!" Inſtantly ran into a houſe for ſhelter, and eſcaped by a back door. The mob ſoon followed, dragging out an Abbe, who happened to be in the ſame houſe." They roared out that they had got Abbe le Roi, and ſwore they would immediately hang him.—Whilſt they were dragging him to the place of execution, the unfortunate victim of their fury declared in the moſt ſolemn manner, that he was not Abbe le Roi; but they would not hear him.—When they got him to the place of execution, they fixed the fatal cord round his neck. While they were doing this, the poor man with tears in his eyes and his hands ſtretched out to Heaven, called God to witneſs he was not the perſon they took him for. They ſtill continued deaf to his declerations, and were juſt on the point of hanging him, when the Marquis de la Fayette arrived, Having requeſted they would ſuſpend the excution for a few minutes, he aſked what was the Abbe's crime. The mob replied he was the Abbe le Roi, the friend of the Ariſtocracy, and the enemy of the people. The Marquis told them they miſtook: He ſaid, he very well knew the perſon of the Abbe le Roi, and he aſſured them upon his honour, that the perſon whom they were going to hang was not the man. He ſaid, he did not know who the Abbe then preſent was, but he declared that he was not Abbe le Roi. On this declaration of the Marquis, the poor Abbe was releaſed; but had this Nobleman arrived a quarter of an hour later, he would have found the man murdered. Such is the government which now prevails in this city.

"There is reaſon to believe that the majority of the members of Aſſembly are extremely averſe to going to Paris, fearing their lives to be in danger. But the repeated invitations of the Pariſians, who will not be eaſy without them, at length determined their removal, though not before the Aſſembly had received a formal deputation from the Commons of Paris, who engaged to anſwer for the perſonal ſecurity of every member."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

OCTOBER 10.

The following letter was received from the King.

"GENTLEMEN,

"The inſtances of attachment and fidelity which I have received from my good city of Paris, and the invitation of the commons, have determined me to fix my permanent abode there; and in the confidence I have, that you will not ſeparate from me, I invite you to chooſe commiſſioners to ſelect the moſt proper place for the National Aſſembly to ſit in. I ſhall give the neceſſary orders to prepare it. I ſhall facilitate and expedite the meaſures which mutual confidence may require.

"LOUIS."

This letter occaſioned ſome debate, and ſome members argued againſt their removal to Paris

It was put to the voice, and by a great majority it was decided that they ſhould remove to Paris, conformably to their declaration to the King.

Several of the Repreſentatives, imagining that the National Aſſembly is on the eve of being deprived of its liberty, and that on its removal to Paris it will be dangerous to manifeſt opinions contrary to thoſe of the multitude, have demanded paſſports.

FRANCE

When the Hotel de Ville was plundered on Monday, the women, who were the firſt to force it open, found means in the courſe of the ſhort time they were there, to plunder the treaſury cheſt of 200,000 livres; half of which being in bills were afterwards recovered, the reſt was divided among the plunderers. This forcible entrance was fortunately made ſo early in the morning, that none of the magiſtrates were aſſembled, they might otherwiſe have probably been conducted to the gallows, which had been erected very early in the morning to be ready on any occaſion.

Though the national guard was aſſembled before the Manſion Houſe in great numbers at the time it was forced, they did not offer to make the leaſt reſiſtance to the women, but ſuffered them to plunder, while they looked on as unconcerned ſpectators. Beſides this money, it was here the women furniſhed themſelves with the fire arms and weapons, with which they afterwards marched to Verſailles.

Some of the populace headed by the women, attempted to ſet fire to the Hotel de Ville; the intended conflagration was, however, prevented by a youth who at the imminent hazard of his life, ruſhed forwards, and in a moſt ſurpriſing manner extinguiſhed the flame which had juſt caught the building. On being deſired by ſome of the members of the National Aſſembly to demand a reward for his ſervice and intrepidity, he nobly refuſed all pecuniary compenſation; and requeſted only that he might have the honour of having his name enrolled in the Paris militia.

Letters from Paris, received on Thurſday, ſtate that Count D'Eſtaing and the Duke of Briſack have been arreſted. The former is accuſed of having fired on the Paris militia, and in the houſe of the latter they have found five millions of livres, and three thouſand regimentals, or, according to ſome ſtatements, only fifteen hundred red uniforms.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Auguſt 19.

"Letters from Conſtantinople of the 8th of July, mention the eſcape of a Chevalier Lombard, who was taken by the Turks in the beginning of the war, and the Porte being informed of the value ſet on his abilities by Ruſſia, have conſtantly refuſed every offer of ranſom made by the Court of Peterſburgh for that officer His eſcape has ſo irritated the Porte, that they have baniſhed the Terzana-Emini, who is accuſed of negligence, and have replaced him by a very active and rigorous ſucceſſor, who has begun by doubling the chains of all the Ruſſian and Auſtrian priſoners It is even ſaid, that in conſequence of this event, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, confined in the Seven Towers, has been ſhut up cloſer than before; but this report wants conformation, as other letters from that place make no mention of that circumſtance.

"Marſhal Laudohn, upon his arrival at Mitrowitz, about three leagues beyond Sabatſch, was taken ill, and obliged to halt; but the army, which is divided into three columns, and was greatly incommoded by the exceſſive heats, is marching gently towards Semlin.

"Prince d'Anhalt Cœthen, who, with his two ſons, has entered into his Imperial Majeſty's ſervice, appeared yeſterday at the levee of the miniſter in the uniform of a lieutenant-general, and his two ſons in that of firſt lieutenants of infantry.—That Prince is going to Marſhal Laudohn immediately."

A conſpiracy has been diſcovered in France, which, from the perſons concerned in it, muſt be of a ſerious nature; ten perſons, moſt of them of great diſtinction, are arreſted; and fifteen thouſand uniforms made to reſemble thoſe of Paris and Verſailles, have been found in their apartments, together with a liſt of many other perſons concerned in the ſame affair. On this account, nobody can go out of Paris without a paſſport, and the letters, even of the aſſembly, have been opened at the Poſt-office.

The Chevalier de Liveron, the Abbe Douglas, and Lady Renaud de Buffy, have likewiſe been arreſted in a houſe in *la rue Mazarin*. They are accuſed of having been the principal agents employed in theſe enrollments. They were ſurpriſed on Tueſday laſt at the moment when they were receiving two letters from two of the enrolled perſons who demanded to know the day, the hour, and the word of rallying. Liſts of this new militia were found among them; and a catalogue of proſcriptions, containing the names of thoſe to whom the Patriots are under the greateſt obligations. Together with inſtructions for carrying on the plot, were found the plans of various attacks. The moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons preſcribed, were to have been executed inſtantly, as their puniſhment would ſerve to ſpread terror amongſt the others.

On the ſame day (Tueſday) M. Vidaud de la Tour was ſeized as he was quitting Paris. He was conducted to his hotel, which was found without any furniture. This has given riſe to ſome ſuſpicions which have juſtified them in determining to ſecure his perſon.

M. Amelot and de Naiſſemy have been ſecured, as well as a number of other perſons leſs known. Many members of the National Aſſembly fled on the ſame night, and many others would have followed them, but could not obtain paſſports.

Literal copy of an oculiſt's bill.—— Curious enamelled eyes, uſeful and ornamental, upon an improved plan—Having the tone of action like life; is a great preſervative to the inner eye; worne with the utmoſt eaſe and comfort; acting like a glove to the hand, as a defence againſt colds, heats, duſt, &c. put into the head without pain, by Job Watſon, eye-builder, Church-ſtreet.

ELECTRICITY.—A phyſician named Martin Van Marum, at Leipſic, has contrived an electrical machine, of moſt aſtoniſhing powers.—The account the author gives is, that a battery of 225 ſquare feet of coating, charged to a ſpontaneous ſelf-diſcharge, after 160 circumvolutions of the wheel, was able to melt ten inches of iron wire one fourth of an inch in thickneſs, and 25 feet of a wire, No. 11, and to burſt a cylinder of box wood, four inches high, and four thick, which would require the power of 9840 pounds in weight.

On Friday night laſt, the Coroner's inqueſt met at the Blue Poſts, in Cork ſtreet, and ſet on the body of Eleanor Johnſon, a beautiful young girl, only ſeventeen years of age, who had that morning poiſoned herſelf at the houſe of her maſter, Mr Fraſer, optician, old Bond-ſtreet. The circumſtances attending the unhappy fate of this woman being rather ſingular, we ſhall lay them before our readers in the authentic manner they were reported to us by the foreman of the jury.—It appeared in evidence that an intimacy had ſubſiſted between the deceaſed and a black man, named Thomas Cato, a native of the Eaſt-Indies, on whom ſhe had fixed her affection; that on Thurſday ſhe had received a letter from him, wherein he accuſed her of deceit; but which ſhe had burnt. The contents of this epiſtle produced her fatal reſolution. She wrote him a letter which ſhe meant to have forwarded by the penny-poſt; and afterwards purchaſed three penny-worth of white mercury at an apothecary's, under pretence of its being to kill rats. Between twelve and one o'clock in the morning ſhe executed her dreadful purpoſe, having previouſly mixed the poiſonous drug in ſome liquid She rang the bell violently twice; which being anſwered by a domeſtic,

she said, 'call my mistress directly, for I am very ill;" but before her mistress could reach her apartment, she was insensible and expired in a few minutes. When examined before the jury, the black appeared so ignorant and illiterate, that nothing could be collected from his evidence; nor the purport of the letter he had sent her become at; but when her letter to him was read he wept bitterly. The jury, after a very humane and attentive consideration, brought in their verdict, LUNACY.

The following is an exact copy of the letter sent to Cato by this unhappy girl:——

SEPTEMBER 24, 1789.

"My dear Thomas Cato,

"THE letter I received this evening makes me very unhappy; to think you should expose me, and say I am deceitful, and forgot my fond embraces so soon; no, my dear, I am not deceitful, nor did not intend to be—if I had, I should not have given my company to one not of my own colour; likewise, now you think me untrue, you shall have your property returned with pleasure; for, was you the finest man my eyes ever beheld, after using me in this manner, I would not make you my husband; but I did intend it, from my heart, even to this hour—but, I am sorry to say, I never shall be married, nor even enjoy any thing again. As for you, you never will make use of your loving embraces with me any more—neither will you have it in your power to speak to me any more, for I am very sure, the hour of immortality is drawing very near—I can feel my heart decay very fast—you could not make me recompence for the hurt you have done me with the words of your cruel letter, was you to die at my feet.—One favour I beg of you is, if not too much trouble, to see me after I am dead, as I shall not live to be married, or even see another day.—Let these few words be printed in your heart, as I am not able to write any more—for my eyes are flowing with tears—and my heart doth ache so, I cannot hold my pen—but am your sincere well wisher—'till death—

E. JOHNSON."

The Emperor's present situation is pitiable—He is personally in a bad state of health—He is engaged in war with a mighty Prince whose armies his whole military strength will find it difficult to resist—He cannot, in honour, desert the Empress—He cannot, without an irrecoverable loss of character and territory, make an immediate retreat from Belgrade, nor an immediate peace with its master—All Brabant is in arms against his government, he has reason too to think, they are supported by an alliance of powers too great and too potent for his whole warlike force to engage, with any hope of success. His allies can be of no service to him—his finances are exhausted—and on the whole, the dilemma he stands in is dreadful.

It is a very singular circumstance, but not more singular than true, that in the Russian empire there are more ships of war than merchantmen.

The Russian merchantmen, built in Russia, and remaining the property of subjects of that empire, do not exceed seventy. This will appear the more surprising, as the population of the Russian empire exceeds twenty-four thousand of inhabitants.

The King of Prussia is doing every thing in his power to render himself extremely popular in Poland, and by means of his popularity to establish an influence there, that will make him master of the Council's of that country.

With this view he lately caused a medal to be struck, the subject of which alludes to certain measures which have lately taken place in Poland under the auspices of Prussia, and particularly to the great augmentation of the army.

This medal represents on one side the genius of Poland, holding a drawn sword, with this motto—*Propria Marte tuta*; and on the exergue the following words—*Auctio exercitu*, 1789

On the other side is a bust of the famous John Sabieski, King of Poland, with this motto—*Prisca Virtute felix*; and round the bust these words—*Concordia Comitiorum Convocatorum*, 1788.

The Prussian Envoy at the Court of Warsaw presented this medal, struck in gold, to his Polish Majesty, in the name of the King of Prussia; and two others, in silver, to the two Marshals of the Diet, in the name of the Monarch. These medals were struck at Berlin.

When, says a correspondent, unusual cold or extraordinary heat are felt in this country during the summer months, we were immediately informed, "that the earth has declined on its axis, and the world is gradually tending to some strange revolution." By a parity of reasoning, a long series of wet weather is attributed to the approach of the expected Comet, though far beyond the sphere of any extraordinary attraction. That the earth is gradually declining on its axis, may be known from the observation of old Hipparchus, who lived near eight hundred years before Christ, and the later Ptolemy, compared with the present appearance of the Heavens; but that declination, though regular, must require a long course of revolving ages, before it will make any very apparent difference; the only cause of unusual hot, cold, moist, or dry weather, is, the continuance of the winds in any particular point; thus the north-east and south-east will certainly occasion dry weather, the former cold, the latter warm; south, any way inclining to west, undoubtedly wet, but warm; north-east, cold showers, &c. and so with the other points, according to their relative situation with those already mentioned.

Extract of a letter from Leeds, September 20.

"A person of this town, who for several years had been violently afflicted with the stone and gravel, on Friday morning parted with a stone which measured two inches round the oblong way, and one inch and three eights the other way—This he attributes to the prescription of an eminent physician, who ordered him to use a quantity of honey in his tea."

Valambrini, a famous banker at Rome, died the beginning of last month, and has left 180,000 ducats in specie. He ordered fifty crowns to be paid to his physician, on condition that he came to feel his pulse 24 hours after his decease.

Wednesday, as the workmen were digging in St Sepulchre's church yard, they hit on a large stone, supposed to be the stone of an old Communion-table; from the date of it, it must have lain there seven hundred years—and under it was found a great quantity of plate, belonging, as is supposed, to the church; there were four pair of remarkable heavy silver candlesticks, several large waiters, and a small iron box, with several gold, silver, and copper pieces, to the value of forty-seven guineas.

BOSTON, November 25.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, October 17.

"THE second feast given at Fort Royal nearly occasioned the loss of the colony. On Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, the General [*Viomenel*] rose from table, and went to the fort, where the troops were enjoying themselves. A company of Mulattoes joined him, complaining that the Commandant had refused them entrance—He departed at their head like a fury—called the major and broke him at the head of the regiment—beat some other officers—and vexed them so much that they abandoned their posts. He then drew his sword, and published a proclamation, in which he acknowledged that the *coloured* people [*the Blacks and Mulattoes*] were made to intercourse with the whites, and equal to them—embracing a Mulatto that he held by the hand. The rascal immediately made a party, took arms to fight some Whites; and made a great alarm. The troops ran through the streets against the coloured people, sword in hand; they maimed some, but killed none. Many are seized, and prosecuted at law. Judge of the effect—The General asks for favour—disavows the whole affair, &c. A committee of eighteen is chosen, which sits twice a day. There is no doubt, but that he will soon embark. He does no business. The General wrote yesterday, that he was willing to make every reparation; but the committee have signified to him not to appear for fear of the consequence. We mount guard, and patrole every night, and every one wears the National Cockade."

A number of singular incidents occured during the late tour of the President, which give him much satisfaction—Among others was the following. On his arrival at Newbury-Port, a poor old soldier, by the name of *Cotton*, commonly called *Colonel*, who was in the memorable battle when *Bradock* was defeated on the banks of the Ohio, and served under the President, who was then a major, requested, and was admitted into the room where the President was—On the soldier's bowing, and asking "*how major Washington did*," the President immediately recollecting his person, and rising from his chair, took him by the hand and tenderly inquired into the scenes of his life, and present circumstances—"*I thank God*," answered the soldier "*that I have an opportunity of seeing my old commander once more. I have seen him in adversity, and now see him in glory, I can go home and die contented.*" The next morning he came again, to take his leave of the President, who gave him a guinea, which he accepted, he said, "*merely as a token in remembrance of his Commander*," and which he now wears pendant on his bosom, declaring that nothing earthly shall separate it from him.

Dec. 2. A letter from Captain Corvin, of the French sloop le Courour, from Philadelphia, mentions, "that in a storm, he lost all his masts, sails, &c. and filled with water—That the crew remained a whole day between two waters, living on apples. One of his men was thrown out of the vessel by one heavy sea, and into it by the next."

We are informed, by a person who arrived yesterday from sea, that he saw nearly forty sail of vessels, in the bay in the forenoon, standing for different ports.

In Marblehead a fishing schooner foundered at anchor—she had 400 quintals of fish on board—the people were all on shore.

NEW-YORK, December 2.

DURING the violent storm of Wednesday night and Thursday morning last, the schooner Donald, Thomas Lilly, master, was wrecked on the upper part of the breakers of the western bank, near the Narrows. The peculiar hardships endured by the Captain and crew are very remarkable.

The schooner was bound from Norfolk to New-York. At 12 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday being in lat. 39. 20. their reckoning was about a degree to the eastward of Sandy-Hook. They then steered their course N. N. E. and between three and four o'cock, P. M. land was discovered which they took to be Barnagat-Island. At 6 o'clock P. M. the wind at S. E. by S. began to blow somewhat harder; and at 8 they were surprized by the discovery of land under their lee. Barnagat shoals then bore S. W. and the wind began to blow very hard; the sea to rise very fast, and the land appeared every minute to be nearer to them. From 9 o'clock until 11 they were in the greatest danger of being swallowed up by the sea, which made such passage over the vessel that they had no alternative but to carry sail or run on shore, which they every moment expected. They shipped seas that washed one of the cables, and many other things, overboard; and, in fact, they despaired of their lives. About 11 o'clock they discovered the high land of Never-Sink, and soon afterwards made Sandy-Hook Light-House, which bore E. by E. Though their sails were very much split and torn, they attempted to get round Sandy-Hook into the Horse-Shoe; but finding this impracticable, they shaped and continued their course N. E. expecting to fall in far enough to the windward; to their great surprize, however, about half past 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, they made the land to the leeward, wind then blowing a violent storm, and the sea runing very high. In a short time they found themselves, as they supposed, near the breakers of the upper part of the western bank; they let go their best bower anchor, and before half the cable was veered out the schooner struck, and continued thumping very hard until just before day light. The schooner continued about two hours without making any water, but at day light the cabbin was full.—The captain and crew happily escaped on shore at Staten-Island, some of them almost naked, and took refuge under a hay-stack.

Dec. 10. The federal court in the district of Massachusetts, was opened at Boston, by Judge Lowell on the first instant, and the necessary oaths administered.

A writer from Florence in Italy, gives a melancholy account of the destruction made by an earthquake in Borgo San Sepolecro; about thirty houses being swallowed, one hundred and fifty thrown down, and upwards of a thousand souls perishing.

On Saturday night last about one o'clock, as three of the city watch were going their rounds, they were accosted, at Bonsell's wharf, North river, by three men, who asked them some frivolous questions, which excited the curiosity of the watch. On being questioned a little themselves, they were for making off. This immediately caused a suspicion, especially as one of them appeared to have something under his coat; on being asked what he had there, he instantly drew a sword, struck at one of the watchmen, and desired his companions to stand by him. The watch then attacked them with their sticks and were opposed by the villians with swords and large knives; but meeting with so warm a reception they had recourse to more destructive weapons; one of them flashed a pistol in a watchman's face—this did not intimidate them—they redoubled their exertions, and in a little time the conflict terminated in their favor, by knocking 2 of them down, who were immediately secured the other, from the unlucky circumstance of one of the watchmen's arms being much wounded, effected his escape. Great credit is certainly due, these three men, for the diligence, activity and courage with which they acquitted themselves on this occasion.

Dec. 12. Yesterday John Green and John Fitzpatrick, the two fellows who were taken by the watch on the 5th instant, received the discipline of the whip, each of them 39 lashes—they are to be put to hard labour six months, then again whipped, and banished the city.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.

Extract of a letter from Shelburne, October 31.

THE schooner Nancy, Capt. Mitchell, sailed on Saturday for New Providence, but the weather looking dirty, she came to anchor off Gunning's cove; and at break of day the next morning, in the height of a severe gale of wind her cable parted. The captain being below, came on deck, and went directly to the helm to get her before the wind the hands being forward hoisting the foresail. A sea struck her, which made a water cask that was on deck fetch way—the water cask lifted the boom out of the crotch, knocked away the quarter rails, with some small oars that were lashed to it, and carried the Captain overboard. The hands did not see that he was overboard until the vessel had drove two or three times her length from him, and not being able to come to him, made the best of their way up to town, with the melancholy news that they had lost their Captain. His family, which consisted of a wife and two small children, were in the greatest distress imaginable, giving him up as lost, as the weather was so tempestuous. But to the great joy of his family and friends, he was brought to town in Col. Vanbuskirk's boat, having, after being about an hour and an half in the water, been drove on shore below the Colonel's house, who being a physician, took such care of him, that when he was brought up he appeared as well as if nothing had happened to him. The oars which went over with him were of great service, though he was so weak when he got on shore, that he fell several times before he got to the house."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Port-au-Prince to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 16.

"The price of flour here is from 6 to 6½ dollars by the cargo. Permission is granted for the importation of this article till February next."

Extract of a letter from a youth at Cape François, to his father in Boston, dated October 26.

"We have had much confusion here. I suppose you will hear of it before this reaches you; I cannot, however forbear mentioning some of the circumstances. A lawyer had done something that the populace did not approve of; they immediately took him by force from his house, set him upon a jack-ass, and led him, amidst a large concourse of people, through the town. Mr. Jovan, our commissary-general, wrote to the lawyer, requesting to be informed who the people were, and give him their names, and representing them to be a pack of rascals. This letter was found out and seized; in consequence of which, he was obliged to run off. Yesterday a number of young men set out for Port-au-Prince to seize Mr. Marbois; and to morrow the King's

brig, it is expected will sail for the same place with a number of the people of the town. This disturbance has caused another, which, should it prevail, will be attended with disagreeable consequences.—The negroes, hearing the cry of LIBERTY, thought they had as good a right to it as Frechmen, and on three plantations have refused to work—in consequence of which, the town took a resolution to have a guard to patrole the streets every night, by which the schemes of the negroes are frustrated."

To the PRINTERS *of the several* NEWSPAPERS *on the* CONTINENT.

AT this inclement season, as our seamen are often put to difficulties, and our mercantile interest subject to great loss in consequence of the obstruction which happens to the navigation by the formation of ice in our rivers and bays, whereby vessels have been impeded in their course, sometimes to the great injury of vessels, loss of property, and endangering, if not actual loss of, the lives of many of that valuable class of men, the seamen—as well as attended with suffering and hardships; which it becomes the humane to endeavour to provide against, so far as is consistent with their abilities: With this view, I have wished that the following simple method of breaking away the ice a head of the vessel might generally be known—for which purpose the printers of the several newspapers on the continent may give it a place in their papers.

WHEN a vessel is incloſed with ice, which is practicable to make a way through, let a boat be taken a-head of the vessel, and fixed with a rope through the ring-bolt in the head of the boat, up to the head of the bowsprit; then hoist the fore part of the boat up a little, so as that it will have a bearing forward on this roap; fasten the stern of the boat to the head of the vessel, and break away the ice about the bow of the vessel, so as to let the stem of the boat sink a little into the water, and about one third of the length of the boat from the stern, to have a bearing with the keel of the boat on the edge of the unbroken ice a-head: Now load the boat with eight or ten barrels of flour, or other heavy lumber sufficient, and let two men get into the boat, and rock it from side to side continually, at the same time have the necessary sail set on board the vessel, and the boat will break away with her keel, the ice, so as to admit a passage for the vessel.

This method has ben successfully practised in divers instances, so as to bring vessels through a body of ice which appeared otherwise impracticable; and at the rate of three miles an hour, has cleared a passage out of creeks, and up creeks, through a body of ice which would bear, as my informant mentioned, a sled and two horses to the admiration of some spectators

The very aukward manner which some foreigners, who may be unpractised in navigating northern shores, have attempted to disengage vessels from amongst ice in our river, has induced the writer of this, more particularly for their information, to communicate this simple method of breaking it for their benifit: The American navigators, being remarked for their activity and ingenuity, may not stand in need of any hints on this head. B.

N B. If this account is not sufficiently intelligible, a hint through any paper, will induce the writter to be more particular.

On the 20th November last, the schooner Nancy, Capt. Matthew Travers, on her passage from Baltimore to Savannah, to the southward of Charlestown fell in with a brig—all her sails loose—no person on board, nor any papers that led to a discovery of the vessel's name, from whence she came, or where bound to.—There were no provisions on board; which makes it appear probable she was abandoned on that account; her hold being clear of water. She appeared Spanish built. Capt. Travers manned her, and carried her into Savannah; where she now lies, under the care of William Hunter and Co. who will, on application, give every information in their power respecting her.

GEORGE-TOWN, December 9.

IF Contemplation is the effect of sense, and sense arises from a soul, we may candidly allow that attribute to the brute creation.—— The following extraordinary fact may illustrate the hypothesis, as related by a gentleman in the country, who is curious in keeping of fowls. One of his hens, though in the midst of summer, had for several weeks stopped yielding her usual produce, and yet daily made her natural cackling:—he searched her nest, but could not even find a shell of an egg, which made him resolve to watch her closely. He accordingly the next day situated himself in such a manner as to observe her motions minutely; when, to his great surprise, he saw her discharging an egg—but no sooner was she off her nest, than three rats made their appearance. One of them immediately laid himself on his back, whilst the others rolled the egg upon his belly, which he clasped between his legs and held very firm; the other two then laid hold of his tail, and gently dragged him out of sights This wonderful sagacity was exhibited for several days. to some curious observers.

RICHMOND, December 31.

THE weather for this week past has been uncommonly mild for the season, and on Monday night last, it thickened up and began to rain, accompanied with smart flashes of lightning and thunder. From the quantity of rain which has fallen, the river at this place has rose upwards of twelve feet high, and continues to rise.

Several villains have been lately detected here and in Manchester in breaking open granaries, stores, &c.

Extract from LIDSAY'S *Diary.*

NORFOLK, December 16, 1789.

ON the 10th instant was picked up by the ship Heart of Oak, while she was lying at anchor in Hampton road, a small boy, who says his name is William Dawes (appears to be about 12 years old) in a small boat nearly filled with water. The boat being baled out, he expressed a desire to re-embark, and try to reach the shore; which the pilot refused, upon a supposition, that had he attempted it, he must have inevitably perished, as the wind was at that time very high. He gives the following account of himself:—That William Walker, commander of a new sloop, undertook to move his father and family to New Point-Comfort; on the passage he took the boat which belonged to his father, and desired his brother who was also on board, to go on shore with him which Walker opposed, but promised to call for him on their return—He says he remained on shore a week, at the houses of Messr. Hawthorn, Digges, and ——, with whom he was acquainted. That he set off in the boat, to board the sloop, which he discovered under sail, on her return; but they refused to take him in, which causes him to think they have run away with the vessel, and that they are gone to the Eastern Shore.

☞ *ALL those indebted to the printer hereof, are requested to discharge their accounts.*

Warrington & Keene

Have imported in late vessels from LONDON,
An Extensive and well selected Assortment of

GOODS,

Which they will Dispose of by
PACKAGE, PIECE, OR RETAIL.

They presume, that upon inspection, this assortment will be found extremely well laid in, and remarkably low, the whole having been carefully and judiciously chosen by one of the partners on the spot, Consisting of

WOOLEN-DRAPERY, &c.
Best superfine broad-cloths of the most fashionable colours with silk twist, and buttons to match.
Casimers, ribb'd do.
Fancy, Toilannets,
Forest cloths,
Fearnoughts,
Bearskins and Coatings,
Spoted & Kendal cottons,
Plains, &c. &c.
Red & White flanels;
6-4 to 9-4 Rose Blankets,
Dutch ditto.

Ready made Cloathing.
Ladies great-coats,
And Gentlemen's suits of clothes;
Consisting of Superfine Broad Cloth Coats,
Fancy Vests,
Black Satin Breeches,
Men's surtouts,
Coats,
Scarlet cloaks,
Silk and Satin petticoats,
Cross-bone stays and common ditto.

Boots and Shoes.
Men's shoes double vamped and sol'd.
Ditto boots,
Ladies Morocco, satin, calimanco, lasting & leather shoes,
Slippers and sandals,
Girl's Morocco shoes and slippers,
Boy's shoes, &c.

Manchesters.
Thicksets and satinets,
Janes and fustians,
Lastings,
Striped Muslinett, and corded dimity.
The most new and fashionable waistcoat patterns.

India Goods.
Bandanoe and sooſee handkerchiefs,
Sooſee shawls,
Book and jaconett muslins,

Gauzes, &c.
Patent nett,
Souſie,
Crape,
Marley,
French nett, and
Tiffany gauzes,
Gauze and Marley handkerchiefs,
Lawn, and lawn handkerchiefs,
A variety of fashionable ribbons and taſte.

Irish Linen.
3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 wide.
Sheetings,
White and brown Dowlas and Diaper,
Ditto table cloths.

OZNABURGS
German, flaxen, tow, and hempen roles.

Silk and Satin
Rich blue, and black satin,
Pelong ditto.
Florentine,
Lustrings,
Taffity's,
Persians &c

Calicoes.
Of most beautiful patterns, and very low.

Hose.
Cotton, silk, and worsted, in a great variety

Ironmongery & Hardware
Tin plates in boxes,
Single and double patent lamps, and roasting jacks; these jacks are very convenient, will carry 15lbs. of meat, and go for two hours.
A few very good and neat saddles, with plated stirrups,
Curbs and bits,
Also common ditto.
Ladies neat do.
Sole leather,
Grain and wax calf skins,
Skirting and harness leather.
Ladies paste shoe buckles,
Men's knee ditto.
Ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket books.
Compleat boxes of water colours, and hair pencils.
A fresh supply, to their large assortment of books, catalogues of which may be seen at the store.
Paper.
Neat fowling pieces, of various prices, and long duck guns,
Pocket and holster pistols,
Horsemen's swords,
Single F and double battle gun-powder.
Shot of different sizes,
London crown window-glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.
Putty, and best double boiled oil.

Furniture.
Vase lamps for passages,
Large mattrasses,
Mahogany dining tables in sets,
Sophas complete,
Harpsichords,
Spinnet, and Piano-Forte,
Books of music for ditto.
Backgammon tables in mahogany and leather.
Fine Berkly, double Glouscester and cheshire cheese.
Two good seines and seine twine.

Plain, French pattern, and piano forte Guitars, with books of instruction, and favourite pieces for ditto.——Red and pale bark in half and quarter pound bottles.—Glauber salts.

Which they will sell on very reasonable terms, for CASH, TOBACCO, WHEAT, and PUBLIC SECURITIES at their current value.

RICHMOND, December 30, 1789.

THE *holders of the Warrants issued in favour of Foreign Creditors, under the appointments of the Hon. the Executive, will be pleased to notify the amount thereof at the Treasury, before the 15th day of January next; in order that the money remaining in the funds appropriated thereto, may be properly divided among them;—the dividend will be made on that day.*

Treasury, Dec 27, 1789.

PERPETUAL ALMANACK

For Virginia and North-Carolina,
(Price Five Shillings.)

THE public, and the gentlemen in particular who encouraged the above publication, are respectfully informed that it is now neatly engraved on copper-plates, and for sale at this Printing-Office, Mr. Robert Nicolson's store, Williamsburg, and at Mr. Thomas Brend's book shop near the market.

It is hoped the price will be thought reasonable, when it is considered that the engravings are pasted on double paste-boards, and the wheels having brass bushes rivited on their centres to protect them from wearing.

The wood is left projecting at each end of the Almanack, for the convenience of any purchaser who may think it worthy of a frame and glass.

To be Sold,

On twelve months credit, at King & Queen Courthouse on Thursday the 14th of January, if fair, if not, the next fair day

Several likely Virginia born

NEGROES,

Of different Ages and Sexes,

BELONGING to the estate of WILLIAM HARWOOD, lately deceased—All the household and kitchen furniture, stocks of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, corn and fodder. Bonds with approved security will be required for all sums above twenty five shillings, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid. All those who hold bonds of Mr Harwood's, are desired to make it known against the day of sale, and those who are indebted to him on open account are requested to give bond to

BENJAMIN PENDLETON, } Ex'ors.
WILLIAM COURTNEY, }

N B. The Tavern and valuable Plantation at the said Courthouse, lately occupied by Mr. Harwood, to be rented for the ensuing year, the terms may be known by applying to James Pendleton, or to the Executor.

December 14, 1789.

To be sold to the highest bidder for ready money, on the 4th day of January next, Pursuant to a Decree of the county court of James-City, a tract of

LAND,

Lying in the said county, containing about four hundred acres, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM PITT, deceased. The sale will be on the said land.

WM. BROWNE, D. S.
for James-City County.

December 14. 1789.

WE the underwritten Judges of the General Court have pursuant to the act of General Assembly, entitled "An act establishing District Courts and for regulating the General Court" allotted the judges of the respective District Courts as follows; Joseph Prentis and John Tyler, Esquires, to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg and Dumfries districts; Edmund Winston and Spencer Roan, Esquires, to the districts of Prince Edward Courthouse, New London, Washington Courthouse or Montgomery Courthouse, and Lewisburg in the county of Greenbrier or Botetourt Courthouse; Saint George Tucker and Joseph Jones, Esquires, to the districts of Winchester, and Monongalia Courthouse; James Henry and Cuthbert Bullitt, Esquires, to the districts of Northumberland Courthouse, King and Queen Courthouse, Williamsburg and Accomack Courthouse; and Henry Tazewell and Richard Parker, Esquires, to the districts of Richmond, Petersburg, Brunswick Courthouse and Suffolk, at the next succeeding terms thereof. Witness our hands and seals this 21st day of November 1789.

HENRY TAZEWELL, (L. S.)
S. G. TUCKER, (L. S.)
RICHARD PARKER, (L. S.)
CUTHBERT BULLITT, (L. S.)

Published by order of the Judges,
J. BROWN, C. G. C.

STRAYED or STOLEN on Sunday night last, a dark chestnut sorrel HORSE, with a small blaze in his face; he is about 10 or 11 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, shod all round, one of his fore and both of his hind feet white, which he drags, his mane hangs on both sides, and has a short switch tail. I will give a reward of TWO DOLLARS if taken up at any small distance from this place, and a larger sum if taken upwards of 20 miles and brought to me at William Bennet's, near the Courthouse.

JOHN BENNETT.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22, 1789.

625

POET's CORNER.

RIDDLES.

On TIME.

EVER eating, never cloying,
All devouring, all deſtroying,
Never finding full repaſt,
Till I eat the world at laſt.

On the VOWELS.

WE are little airy creatures,
All of different voice and features.
One of us in glaſs is ſet,
One of us you'll find in jet,
T'other you may ſee in tin,
And the fourth a box within,
If the fifth you ſh uld purſue,
It can never fly from you.

On SNOW.

FROM heaven I fall, though from earth I begin,
No lady alive can ſhew ſuch a ſkin
I'm bright as an angel, and light as a feather,
But heavy and dark when you ſqueeze me together,
Though candour and truth in my aſpect I bear,
Yet to many poor creatures I help to enſnare.
Though ſ much of heaven appears in my make.
The foulеſt impreſſions I eaſily take.
My parent and I produce one another,
The m ther the daughter, the daughter the mother.

On a CANNON.

BEGOTTON, and born, and dying with noiſe,
The terror of women and pleaſure of boys,
Like the fiction of poets concerning the wind,
I'm chiefly unruly when ſtrongeſt confin'd.
For ſilver and gold I don't trouble my head,
But all I delight in is pieces of lead;
Except when I trade with a ſhip or a town,
Why then I make pieces of iron go down.
One property more I would have you remark,
No lady was ever more fond of a ſpark;
The moment I get one, my ſoul's all a fire,
And I roar out my joy, and in tranſport expire.

ANECDOTES.

Tranſlated from the French.

IN a country village there was a laborer who killed his hog; and as it was the cuſtom in theſe caſes to ſend pieces of the meat, ſauſages, black puddings, liver, &c. to all the neighbours, our peaſant who had already received innumerable preſents of this kind, and who found, if he adhered to this cuſtom, that he ſhould have nothing left for himſelf, confiding in one of his neighbours, told him, "I have killed my hog, and if I ſhould ſend a piece to all from whom I have received, there will be none left for myſelf—now I pray you adviſe me what is beſt to be done?"—To which his neighbour replied "were I in your place, I would hang up my hog at the open window for the greater part of the night, and the next day I would tell every body that it was ſtolen; by this means I ſhould be excuſed from making preſents!" The laborer, much pleaſed at his friend's advice, returned home, and put it in practice. The giver of the friendly advice, not failing to profit by the darkneſs of the night, ſeized the hog and carried him home. How aſtoniſhed was the peaſant when, in the early morning, he found nothing of the hog! He raved at his neighbour's invention which he had the evening before ſo much approved of—He ſallied out to give the alarm, and the firſt man he met was the good adviſer, to whom he related the whole affair, ſaying, "Oh, neighbor, what do you think—they have ſtolen my hog!"—"There, there (ſays his neighbour) that's right! you muſt tell the ſame to every one you meet; inſiſt upon it, and they will all believe you!" The peaſant ſoon began to ſwear, and to proteſt by all the ſaints, that he was not in joke, but that his poor hog was abſolutely gone; the ſtronger he was in expreſſions of grief and rage, the more fervently did his neighbour tell him, "That's right, my friend, ſtand to it, that is the only method to make your neighbours believe it, and then, from ſympathy, thoſe you have received of, will diſpenſe of your preſents."

Of ALEXANDER *ſecond Duke of* GORDON.

AT a time not very remote, when the Duke of Gordon, and all the Lords of that family were Roman Catholics, a Proteſtant, not unknown to his grace, rented a ſmall farm under him, near Huntlea caſtle, and, from whatever cauſe, had behind in his payments. A vigilant ſtewart, in the Duke's abſence, ſeized the farmer's ſtock for arrears of rent, and advertiſed it by the pariſh crier to be rouped, that is ſold by auction, on a fixed day. The Duke happily returned in the interval; his tenant, who knew his road, made the beſt of his way onward to the Duke's appartment, and he was not interrupted, but forwarded to it by the ſervants, who concluded he came by appointment, "What is the matter Donald?" Said the Duke, as he ſaw him enter melancholy. Donald told his ſorrowful tale in a conciſe natural manner; it touched the Duke's heart, and produced an acquittance in form. Staring, as he cheerily withdrew, at the pictures and images, he expreſſed a curioſity to know what they were, in his homely way. "Theſe" ſaid the Duke, with great condeſcenſion, "are the Saints who intercede with God for me." "My Lord Duke," ſaid Donald, "would it not be better to apply yourſelf directly to God; I went to muckle Sawney Gordon, and to little Sawney Gordon; but if I had not come to your guid grace's ſelf, I could not have got my diſcharge, and baith I and my bairns had been harried."

From a late London Paper.

THE following ſwindling trick deſerves to be noticed:—A ſmuggler called at the houſe of a vintner at Carron, in Scotland a few weeks ago, about one in the morning, with a caſk of brandy, which he wiſhed to ſell. He pierced the caſk, and ſhewed that it was excellent; and the vintner having occaſion for it to make raſp brandy, the bargain was agreed on, and the money paid (three guineas) the caſk was put into the cellar till a proper opportunity ſhould offer to make the raſp brandy—when the barrel being brought forth, and again pierced, it run about three gills, and immediately ſtopped. It was thought the ſtoppage was occaſioned by want of air, and a hole was bored to give it vent, but to no purpoſe; the head of the caſk was then taken out, when to their aſtoniſhment it was full of water. The ingenuity of the ſmuggler had contrived a white iron tube oppoſite to the bunghole, which contained four gills, ſtrongly nailed round, and neatly ſoldered, ſo as to prevent the water and brandy from mixing. The ſame man played the like trick to ſeveral people in Falkirk.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The GUEST:

Still to their ſolid intereſt blind,
The whims of faſhion rule mankind.

FASHION is a ſubject of ſo various a complexion, that it is extremely difficult to give a definition of it, that will leave any preciſe idea on the mind: Should we attempt to trace its fluctuations through different periods, remote from the preſent, and bring our enquiries down to modern times, we ſhall find ourſelves involved in a circle, and be continually returning to the ſame, or ſimilar whims, and abſurdities.

So capricious and tyrannical is this ſovereign director of the world, that almoſt every perſon in the courſe of their life, upon the principles of ſelf defence, are neceſſitated to rebel againſt its power—to reject its controul, and ſooner or later govern themſelves, and adjuſt their dreſs and deportment by the light of their own reaſon: For experiences teaches the reflecting mind, that life is not more than competent to far better engagements, than waſting our time in ſacrificing at an altar erected by the moſt frivolous part of mankind.

A ſlave to faſhion is a moſt paſſive animal—it is acted upon by an agent more fickle than the wind—and if it can be ſaid to have a mind, it is aptly deſcribed in the following lines.

"*Duſt is lighter than a feather,*
"*And the wind, more light than either;*
"*But a ſoppiſh, fickle mind,*
"*Is lighter far than feather, duſt or wind.*"

The uſurpations of faſhion are obvious in every rank of ſociety: They decend into the humble abodes of poverty, as well as claim the ſupreme direction in the elevated walks of life.

The buckle that hides the ſhoe, and the coat without a back, are not confined to any claſs of citizens—and faſhon is the world, whether the cap is made of kenting, or of muſlin at a guinea a yard.

Following the faſhion, however, is ſometimes attended with diſagreeable conſequences: A young man loſt the labor of application and attendance for an eligible ſituation in an eminent mercantile houſe, merely by being too faſhionable in his appearance; the *principal* of the houſe haveing turned almoſt a quaker in his dreſs, obſerved that he did not like thoſe *Knights of the buckle.* And a very worthy friend of the author's, was prevented from paying his addreſſes to a young lady, who obſcured her many accompliſhments, by diſcovering too ſtrong a propenſity to follow the exceſſes of the mode: AMELIA, ſaid he, is a fine figure of a woman—her countenance is lovely, and ſhe has an ingenious, ſprightly mind—but, I cannot ſuppoſe that a huſband, children, or family, will ever be of ſo much conſequence to her, as the ornamenting her perſon, and always appearing as a model to the faſhionable world—but the expence! ah, there's the rub! the Indies have been drained to ſatisfy the cravings of faſhion—and ſtill ſhe cries for more! for though *nature* is contented with little—yet *fancy* is boundleſs.

THE different claſſes of the Grammar School, in the Univerſity of William & Mary College, were examined on Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt, by the Preſident and Profeſſors,—and that they were well ſatisfied with the progreſs which the Youth had made in their claſſical ſtudies.

The greateſt attention is paid both to inſtruction and neceſſary diſcipline in the different ſchools of the Univerſity; and that the board, including waſhing, is continued at the moderate rate of £. 25 per annum.—The fee in the grammer ſchool is one guinea per year—In the higher ſchools it is three guineas to each profeſſor attended.

Williamſburg, Dec. 17, 1789.

TO BE SOLD

On the ſecond MONDAY in JANUARY next.

For ready money at the houſe where the deceaſed, LEWIS CURROTT, lived.

ALL the eſtate of LEWIS CURROTT, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſundry articles of merchandize amongſt which are one gold watch, one pinch back, and one ſilver ditto. one ſingle and double barrel gun, one pair of holſters and piſtols, and one double barrel ditto—ſome ſilver and gold rings. Alſo an aſſortment of dry GOODS, and Weſt India, ditto—Likewiſe his houſehold furniture, conſiſting of beds deſks, &c. &c.

NATHANIEL QUARLES Ad'tor.

☞ All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make them known on or before the day of ſale; and all perſons indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to

N. Q.

Manchester, Dec 12, 1789.

TO BE SOLD

On Monday the 4th of January, (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) at the late dwelling houſe of COLE DIGGES, *deceaſed.*

A number of likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

CONSISTING of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS; among which are a valuable Carpenter about 25 years of age. Alſo a quantity of corn and fodder, two yoke of Steers with a cart, and ſundry plantation utenſils. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers on giving bond with approved ſecurity to

JOHN BROWNE,
JOHN PIERCE,
JULIUS ALLEN,
} Ex'ors.

James-City county,
Dec 20, 1789.

THE approaching ſeſſion of Congreſs rendering it neceſſary for me again to leave the ſtate, I have conſtituted my ſon MANN PAGE, Eſq; of Roſewell, my attorney, with the fulleſt powers to act for me in my abſence, in all matters as I myſelf could do were I perſonally preſent.

JOHN PAGE.

Roſewell, Dec. 14, 1789.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER of ATTORNEY.
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.

Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.